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Jury Trial in Louisiana.

The announcement now comes from New Orleans that the members of the jury which sequitted the filcilian prisoners are to be summoned before the committee that conduoted the massacre, and are to be compelled to give an explanation of their action in voting for acquittal.

The fair inference is that if their explanation is not satisfactory some punishment is to be inflicted upon them at the instance of the committee of investigation. Whether the penalty will be assassination or banishment can only be conjectured.

It is satisfactory to learn, in the language of our New Orleans correspondent, that "so far none of the jurors has shown any weakening, and they repudiate emphatically the proposition that any money was used to inluence their verdict." The correspondent of the Tribung also shows that the judicial conduct of the trial was what it should have been, for he says that Judge Baken, who presided, "is described as a perfect Judge, and there is not a whisper against his upwightness and integrity."

What is the outlook for fair trial by jury in the future in Louisiana if jurors are exsed to the liability of having their action in the jury room called in question by committees of the "best citizens" backed by an angry mob, with the possibility, not to say bability, of being shot to death like dogs probability, or being show to design to the because their verdict is displeasing to the populace? Fair trials under such a system of terrorism will be out of the question. Jurors will be afraid to convict or acquit in opposition to any well-marked manifestation of popwiar sentiment; and the result will be that fear instead of fairness will control the administration of justice.

If the jurymen who participated in the HENNESSY murder trials have been guilty of corrupt conduct, let them be punished, and punished severely; but let them first be tried and convicted according to law. Any attempt on the part of the mob to kill or banish any of the furors will only confirm the impression created by the massacre of the prisoners, that Louislana has abandoned civilisation for barbarism.

The Heresy Hunt.

It may be assumed that the Rev. Mr. MAC-Queary will not remain in the Episcopal Church, After he has been convicted of heresy and sentenced to suspension, no copal parish is likely to want his pastoral services. He has not recanted his opinions as to the virgin birth and the resurrection of the body, but will persist in them after his term of suspension is over. Hence he will continue to be a heretic, and any parish sustaining him would be abetting the hereey of which he has been convicted.

As it may be assumed, also, that he will remain in the pulpit, for, of course, opposition only strengthens him in his desire to proclaim his views, he will be obliged to go outside of orthodoxy to find an ecclesiastical connection which will be comfortable for him. Not only the Episcopal Church, but also all the evangelical churches of Protestantism have made the virgin birth a corner stone of their faith, and the Church of Rome offers prayers to the Virgin Mother. Ac cordingly, there is no place for Mr. McQueany except a Unitarian pulpit or the pulpit of a communion which he establishes independently as his own. Logically, his ous home is in Unitarianism, where, doubtless, he would be welcomed with warmth, and where, therefore, he is likely to

The question now is whether he should be alone in thus formally passing from Trinitarianism to Unitarianism. It is acknowledged that he is only one of a school of Episcopalian theologians who are inclined to put aside the virgin birth and the resurrection of the body as articles of belief upon which they cannot insist. They may not deny the declarations of the Apostles' Creed, but they assume toward them an agnostic position which amounts to the same thing. It is hardly possible, therefore, that the conviction of Mr. MacQUEARY alone will satisfy the party in the Episcopal Church which looks on his views as fatal heresy. We expect to hear demands for the trial of some of these other heretics, on the ground that the precedent established in his conviction makes it a matter of both consistency and duty to subject all the clergy to the mame penalties for the same offence.

At the forthcoming General Assembly of the Presbyterians, too, the case of Prof. Briggs must be brought up, and a division reached as to whether he is to be treated as an heretie or suffered to remain as a teacher of theology in the most prominent of the Presbyterian schools of divinity. The Guneral Assembly has the power to confirm or reject his appointment to his new chair in that seminary, for the argument that as a mere transfer from one chair to another it is beyond such interference cannot be regarded as more than a quibble. The au thority over such appointments is vested in the supreme legislative body of the Church for the very purpose of enabling it to deal with a case like that of Prof. Bargos. The instruction of candidates for the ministry is of vital concern to the General Assembly, for, naturally, they will be the doctrines taught from Presbyterian pulpits. If it did not have snything to say in the matter, and each theological seminary could teach what the professors wished, there would be no uniformity of Presbyterian doctrine, especially at this time, when the Westinster Confession is under revision and therefore practically displaced as a doctrinal standard, leaving the Presbyterians without any precise statement of belief. Accordingly, it becomes the more important General Assembly to say whether the stamp of its approval as sound Presbyterian doctrine or are contrary to its conception of Tiblical truth.

Of course, they are radically opposed to the old belief of Presbyterianism. That the old belief of Fresbyterianism. That rests on the theory that the Soriptures are a Divige revelation, and that what is contained in the Bible is true and binding upon men, not because it is demonstrable to the reason, or sustained by any traditional authority, but simply because it is in the Bible. When, therefore, Prof. Bracos insteads his number that the Bible acceptance. Simple. When, therefore, Fron Bandon instructes his pupils that the Bible contains terior is menaced every day by Massachustructes his pupils that the Bible contains terior is menaced every day by Massachuin dealing with difficult questions of in dealing with difficult questions of in dealing with difficult questions of times a day than any other body in the
bitate. Yet, in spite of its struggles, its
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makes the reason and not the Bible the judge and authority. Proceeding on his theory, his pupils may go even further than Mr. MacQuinanz, each one of them taking it as a prize package is unworthy of the Mr. MACQUILLEY, each one of them taking only such part of the Rible as suits his understanding, or even rejecting the whole. He can believe what he pleases and reject what he pleases, and yet he can remain in the Presbyterian ministry as Prof. Baroos re-mains, unless the General Assembly steps

in with its interference.

Hence it would seem to be obligatory on the General Assembly to declare itself in the premises. The question as to what shall be the precise revisions of the Westminster Confession will be referred back to the presby-teries, and therefore decision as to what the new creed is to be will be delayed, perhaps for several years. Meantime all sorts of teachings might be promulgated as Presbyerian under the sanction of the liberty of Riblical criticism inculcated by Prof. Bargos. Mr. MACQUEARY himself might be put in a chair of the Union Theological Seminary, unless the Assembly exercised its authority to forbid. The school might become a school for the teaching of the out-and-out agnosticism to which the doctrines of Prof. Briggs so inevitably tend.

It seems probable, therefore, that the General Assembly will have on its hands what will be practically another great heresy trial, and if Prof. BRIGGS is convicted, where else can he go conscientiously and consistently unless to the liberty which Mr. MacQUBART will find in Unitarianism? A Congregational church might afford him a place of refuge, but it would be a Congregational church in name only. In reality it would be Unitarian, or nearer to that form of religious philosophy than any other. When once the hunt for heresy is begun it must be pursued to the end.

Attack Upon a Cherished Massachusetts Institution.

The inhabitants of Massachusetts are beginning to ask themselves sciemnly and thoughtfully if that respectable old Commonwealth is going down hill. Why are there so many abandoned farms in the Why has base ball gone into a decline? Why, since Boston has had to sit down to drink, have sedentary intemperate habits obfuscated her intellectuals? Something is the matter. There seems to be degeneracy even in the fine arts, which have been supposed to flourish in the Bay State in spite of the fact that New Bedford would not allow a plaster cast of the Venus of Milo to be exhibited without a canvas facket, and that Worcester will not allow her fire companies to display their hose. Only in a community where the sense of the beautiful is dulled or dving could a proposition to interfere with the choicest art collection in the State, the Colonels on the Governor's staff, find encouragement.

Yet there is actually a bill before the House of Representatives providing that nobody, excepting the four aides-de-camp, shall be eligible to appointment on the staff of the Governor without being or having been a member of the State militia or of the military or naval service of the United States. We do not hesitate to say that this bill is an outrage upon sesthetics, a stamping upon the grammar of ornament, and a punch in the midst of joviality. The non-military members of the staff of the Governor of Massachusetts, who also enjoys, we believe, the proud title of Captain-General of the forces of Massachusetts, are, and ever have been, a delight to the eye, a purple patch upon the dull garb of Puritanism, a love lock left upon the Roundheads. They are often young, they are usually beautiful, and take it year in and year out their whiskers have been as lovely as the Frog Pond is by moonlight. Their uniforms hoard so much gold that the Boston banks have once or twice almost been compelled to suspend specie payment after the appointment of the staff. And their shoulders! We have seen a gracile youth whose shoulders in his staff uniform would have made MILO of Crotons or Mulpoon of Gotham faint with envy. With what a swaggering and jaunty grace do the members of the Governor's staff wear their swords! Those bright weapons have clanked in the scabbard at hundreds of cattle show balls, and the maidens of half a dozen countries have gazed at them in fascinated fear. If you have seen a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, you have seen a compendium of the aplendors without the horrors of war. If you have seen a member of the staff of the Governor of Massachusetts, you have seen the most giltedged and glorious pageant of war to be found anywhere outside of grand opers; and we doubt if there is any property man or decorator who could equal the furnishings and the furbishings of these Bay State warriors. What do they do? Well, they toll not neither do they spin, yet they manage to keen pretty busy. They escort the Governor when he goes to Toad Hill or South Dennis or anywhere else in that continual series of visits and of dinners eaten in the middle of the afternoon and of speeches at the rate of

about fourteen a week which constitutes the duties of a Governor of Massachusetts. He is in customary suit of solemn black and these glittering creatures hover around him like firefiles around a gondola. What sighs and giggles float upon the summer air when the guardians of his Excellency appear upon the platform at the commencements of the female colleges. What yells of delight rise from the hobbledeboys of Cambridgeport as the resplendent escort, itself escorted by those renowned troopers, the Boston Lancers, goes out to Harvard, where the pick of the commencement punches awaits it. Why should these good fellows, the joy of every merrymaking which they honor with their presence, have to serve in the militia i The rose is good to smell, and I am good to smell it," saith the Persian post. The staff of the Governor of Massachusette is peautiful, too beautiful to be exposed to the rigors of the militia musters at Framingnam or Strawberry Hill. Moreover, could constitution weakened by drill sleeping on the cold, hard ground, and drinking surreptitious beer in the slient midnight watches endure the strain that the Massachusetts Colonels have to endure Could the ordinary Messachusetts militia man stand it to breakfast at the Vendome from 10 to 1, lunch at Parker's from 1 to 5. dine at the Algonquin Club from 7 to 10. and sup the rest of the evening? Could frame accustomed to bearing arms and accoutrements dance all night and cheerily come into a little game of poker in the morning? Remember that the staff welcomes and says farewell to all great visiting dignitaries, that it dedicates halls and monu-

ments, opens shows, and trots gallantly

through the State from Long Wharf to the

off end of the Hoosac Tunnel. In the garb

of war it fulfils some of the most pleasing

functions of peace. It brightens social life, It fifts and dances with the girls. It studies

painting with the boys. It is jolly, lively,

and pretty. Besides, it is really exposed to dangers greater than those of war. Its in-terior is menaced every day by Massachu-

name of Yanken.

The iconoclasts who are trying to lay viclent hands upon one of the most sacred and cherished institutions of the Commonwealth of WIRTHROP and BULLIVAN should be called off. The codfish that is the pallsdium of Boston State House may wither and crumble.
The Cass monument and the ATTUCKS monument may see themselves, and tumble down in despair. The Boston Aldermen may cease to be the vigilant censors of the crural drams. All these things might happen, and yet Massachusetts could say in the words of her most distinguished importation from New Hampshire, "I still live." But once tear off a single shred of gilt from the staff of the Governor of Massachusetts, curtail by the width of a braid the rights, the privleges, and the honors of that band of prothers, penumbrate that glory of the State and wonder of the country, and we know not where the Promethean heat that can that light relume.

Mr. Gladstone's Great Speech.

That was a memorable speech which Mr. GLADSTONE delivered on Tuesday at Hastugs-a speech certain to have tremendous weight with Irishmen on both sides of the Atlantic, as well as with the British Liberals. He made it clear that from him Ireland has everything to hope for, short of complete independence, provided-there is one indefeasible condition-she shall firmly refuse to make Mr. PARNELL her represe and spokesman. For never will the British Liberals -- so Mr. GLADSTONE reasserts -- consent to hand over Ireland to a national Gov-

ernment of which Mr. PARNELL is chief. In the first place. Mr. GLADSTONE put an end to the rumors of dissension in the Liberal ranks, which have been industriously circulated in Unionist newspapers. It was not true, he said, that the course of the Liberal party would have to undergo some immediate divergence, owing to the events which have recently taken place in Ireland. That idea, he declared, had but a very limited acceptance among the Liberals, from which averment we may probably infer that the idea at present is confined to Sir WIL-LYAM HAROOURY, Mr. GLADSTONE went on to point to the Hartlepool election as a conclusive proof that the Liberals pever were more solid, never more determined to march forward to the attainment of their object-the ungrudged, unstinted recognition of the just claims of Ireland. How is that object to be attained? By adhering unswervingly to the lines upon which the Liberal party has worked since June, 1886lines which signify handing over to Ireland a full and efficient control of her local affairs and at the same time maintaining a no less full and efficient imperial control of the

whole United Kingdom.

Nothing could be, on the other hand, more definite or more relentless than Mr. GLADSTONE'S repudiation of Mr. PARNELL. With regard to that gentleman, he said, the Liberal party had arrived at an irrevocable conclusion. He was merely a re-porter of the general conviction; but he could say that it was arrived at in December, and held good now. "The Liberals," we now quote verbatim, "were ready to face defeat, exclusion, misfortune, but they were not prepared to create a constitutional leadership for Ireland under such a guidance as Mr. PARNELL'S. No consideration would make them do so." It is settled, then, that the Parnellites need expect no quarter at the hands of Mr. GLADSTONE. In no combination of circumstances will the Gladstonians recognize Mr. PARNELL as the Irish leader, or consent to do anything for Ireland, while she cleaves to such a chief. If at the next general election Mr. PARNELL shall be returned at the head of a majority of the Irish delegates, Mr. GLADSTONE, though he were Prime Minister with an unshakable majority of the House of Commons at his back, would put off the liberation of Ireland to a more convenient season.

Where, then, shall Mr. PARNELL look for allies? Obviously, only in the Tory camp. At Hastings Mr. GLADSTONE charged him having sought them there already. He was struck, he said, in reading the American manifesto, with one omission in the inventory of Mr. PAB-NELL'S resources. Mr. PARNELL forgot, he pointed out, to inform Irish-Americans that he now has the support of the Tory press and most of the Tory leaders in Great Britain. So that it comes to this, apparently, that Irish-Americans must choose beween the Tories who broke faith shame fully with the Parnellites in 1885, and the Liberals who manfully went out of office in 1886 sooner than renounce their pro gramme of home rule for Ireland.

Judge Brady's Successor.

The lamented death of JOHN R. BRADY has created a vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court in this city. The Governor has the power to fill this vacancy by appointing a Judge with the advice and consent of the Senate, to act until the beginning of next year, when the Judge thus appointed must be succeeded by one to be elected at the general election in November for a term of fourteen years, beginning Jan. 1, 1892. As Judge BRADY was one of the Justices of the General Term of the First Depart ment, which is the appellate branch of the Supreme Court, it is probable that there will not be any very great delay in appoint ing his successor. The work of the Supreme Court in this district is so great as to require the services of the full complement of Judges during the entire judicial year.

The question who should succeed Judge BRADY was discussed more or less in professional and political circles for some time before his death, because his term in any event would have expired with the present year, and as he was 70, his age precluded the possibility of a renomination; and there has been general expression of opinion to the effect that Judge GEORGE L. INGRAHAM

of the Superior Court was most likely and most fit to succeed him. Judge Ingrawam is the son of the late DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, who for many years was one of the most prominent men on the bench in this city, first as a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and afterward as a Justice of the Suprome Court. He was selected by Governor DIX, a Republican, to be Presiding Justice of the General Term here when it was first organized under our existing judicial system, as remodelled by the amendment to the Constitution which took effect in 1889. DANIEL P. INGRAHAM was a model Judge of the old school, and was conspicuous for maintaining the uprightness and ability of the bench in stormy times when some of its members subjected themselves to deserved reproach. Gmonds L. INGRAHAM has shown himself worthy of his ancestry. Since his accession to the Superior Court he has developed a capacity for judicial work and a degree of intellectual power in dealing with difficult questions of law

stitutional provision which permits the Governor to assign some of the Judges of the Superior Courts to duty in that tribunal; and he has performed his work there in such a manner as to win the approval of lawyers and litigants generally, and the respect of

Without therefore detracting in the slightest degree from the merits of any aspirants to the succession, if there be any, it seems clear to us that the appointment ought to go to Judge Ingraham, both by reason of his fitness and his judicial experience, and be-cause it would be in the nature of a promo-

tion on account of deserved merit. We notice in some of the papers a sugges tion that it may be difficult for the Governo to secure the approval of the Senate for any nomination that he may make. This idea however, must be wholly fanciful. The Senate would doubtless confirm any good nomination.

Impudentissimus.

The report of JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER'S reappearance in politics as a candidate for public office would be incredible if FORAKER were not FORAKER. Almost any other peron carrying the bitumen and feathers that have ornamented Mr. Foraken's exterior

since 1889 would stay out of sight. The Senatorial term of John Sherman ends in March two years hence. He will serve again, if the Ohio Legislature of 1893 should be Republican, but he will not work for a redication. FORARER according to reports from Ohio, will work to beat if possiole the man whom he has already so grievously injured, and whose presence in the Senate confers distinction on the State. FORAKER favors an arrangement by which the Republican State Convention shall nominate the party's candidate for Senator to succeed SHERMAN; and his declaration to that effect is generally regarded as an announcement that he is in the field once more for FORAKER.

It is true that the exposed and discredited patron of Wood, the forger, has adherents. So had MOSETLEMAN the Liar.

The rise of the railroad employees against the grangers is one of the most interesting eatures of the day, its developments in Min nesota and Kansas having been chronicled already in THE SUN. A branch now forming in Bloomington, Illinois, of the National Railway Employees' Protective Association has this manifesto as its basis:

"Unreasonable and hostile granger legislation in the West has so depreciated railway securities that the stockholders, instead of receiving dividends on their investments, have been assessed to pay the running expenses of the roads. Reducing the force of em-ployees and shortening the hours of labor is the rule in an affort to keep the expenses within the income."

As a result of this legislation many old railroad hands are now said to be tramping for want of work. The farmers are organsed, and the railroad men are called to organize in opposition. The Bloomington branch of the National Association of Machinists also have requested the members of the Legislature from their county to use every effort to defeat bills that are hostile to themselves and calculated to confer special benefits on the armers."

Thus the farmer, who up to a short while ago had the railroads on the run, now sees an unexpected and very powerful antagonist turn and offer fight.

The latest protective sentiment manifested in England is a reiteration by a correspondent of the Daily News of the Commercial Federationists' proposition for England to es tablish a protective tariff as a basis on which to arrange a little special reciprocity with Canada as against the United States. If this tion, this writer thinks, Sir Joun's majority would have grown greater instead of less. Reciprocity seems to be very much admired.

According to Mr. JOSEPH W. RICHARDS'S statement of the case in the Journal of the Franklin Institute, aluminium, the metal which. when it can be had in quantities, will work a revolution in the world equal to that effected by cheap iron, is coming, but is still some way

off. Two years ago aluminium was twelve dollars a pound, and now it is a dollar. The price of twenty cents a pound is in sight, but that will still be a dozen times more than the

THE ILLINOIS PROGRAMME. Black for Governor Next Fall, and Pal-

mer(f) for President in 1898.

mer (?) for President in 1898.

Prom the Chicage Heraid.

Springrinin, March 14.—The desirability of Gen.
Paimer as a Presidential candidate can best be gathered from the statement made to-day by a well-known Democrat who has been a prominent figure in the late Senatorial contest. Said he:
"With Gen. Palmer as our candidate we can carry litigate. There is nos the slightest doubt of it. With Illinois Democratic, Indiana is bound to ba. This makes Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota extremely doubtful States, with the chances more than favorable to the Democrate. With a popular Eastern Democrat for Vice President, all h—Il could not bring us defeat."

Gen. Falmer is the ideal man.

Gen. Paimer is the ideal man.

The Democrate have so much good material to go into
a Gubernstorial canvase that it is hard to say who will
get the plum. A name, however, that seems to receive
the hearty endorsement of the Democrate is that of Gen. John C. Black of Chicago. It is believed his name will head the ticket.

Mr. Buntington Doesn't Pay All of the President's Trip.

President's Trip.

From the Chicago Heraid.

"It is not true, as I happen to know," said a Western Republican, "that Senator Stanford is to pay the expenses of the President's forthcoming trip to the Pasific coast. Mr. Stanford is not to pay one dollar of the cost of the trip. Mr. Huntington has the honor of footing the bills on this occasion, all save what the President himself insists on paying—to wit, the cost of a regular passage taket for himself and one for each member of his family. Mr. Huntington provides the special car, the entertainment, attendance, &c. As I happen to know the facts I think it only just to the President to know the facts I think it only just to the Precident is state them. It is Huntington who gives the excursion, mot Stantord, which reminds me of an incident of the days of Wilbur F. Storey He had charged a County Commissioner with having taken a bribe on a certain contract. The accused man proved beyond question that Storey was mistaken, whereupon the editor camous with the following correction and applicated we were in error. It was not that contract."

To Sleep After Night Work

To Sleep After Night Work.

From the Scientific American.

A Swiss doctor says that many persons who extend their mental work well into the night, who during the evening follow attentively the programme of a theatre or concert, or who engage evenings in the proceedings of societies or clubs, are awaked in the morning or in the night with headache. For a long while the doctor was himself a sufferer from headache of this kind, but of late years has wholly protected himself from it by simple means. When he is obliged to continue his brain work into the evening, or to be out late nights in rooms not well wentlated, instead of going directly to bed he takes a brink walk for half an hour or an hour. While taking this tramp he stope now and then and practises lung gymnastics by breathing in and out deeply a few times. When he then goes to bed he steeps soundly. Notwithstanding the shortening of the hours of sleep, he withstanding the shortening of the hours of sleep, he awakes with no trace of headache. There exists a clear and well-known physiological reacon why this treat meat should be effective.

Mr. Compers Philosophises.

From the mon Promotece Chronicle.
"Show me a country where content exists according to the powers that be, and I'll show you a country where certical and alevery and rettenness exist."

An Office to the Sockless Tendency From the Baltimore American.

Secretary Noble has appointed Mrn. Allee Stocking
daughter of the late Justice Miller, return elerk in the
disbursing office of the Interior Department.

Just What They Expect to Got. Prom the Lewiston Journal.
People in Waldo county have begun to tap the maple

A Woman's Bule to Whist. From the Simira Gasette.

JUDGE BRADT'S FUNERAL staget Members of the Mar Attond

the Services in St. Lee's Church. St. Leo's Church, in East Twenty-eighth street, held but a fraction of the many friends of the late Judge John R. Brady who desired to attend his funeral services yesterday morning. From 10% o'clock until the police closed the church doors at 11%. Twenty-eighth street between Fourth and Fifth avenues, was blocked with carriages and lined with people.

The friends of the family and others who church through the rectory in Twenty-ninth street. At 11:80 o'clock the body, preceded by the pall bearers and followed by near relatives, was borne from the rectory to the church The pall bearers were Justice Van Brunt of the Supreme Court, ex-Sheriff Sickles, Judge Daly of the Court of Common Pleas. ex-Judge Henry Hilton, ex-Judge Noah Davis, George W. Cot-treil, George W. Quintard, Recorder Smyth, Justice Abraham R. Lawrence, and John Rus-sell Young. The relatives of Judge Brady who Justice Abraham R. Lawrence, and John Buscell Young. The relatives of Judge Brady who followed the body were Mrs. Brady, the widow, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stovens. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Harris. Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Jarvis. Jr., Mrs. Lane, and Mrs. Henderson Moore.

Amoug those who sat in the front of the church were Justices Barrett, Fatterson, O'Brien, andrews and Beach of the Buprome Court. Judges Truax and Freedman of the Ruperior Court. Judges Bookstave, Pryor and Bischoff of the Court of Common Pleas. Judges Martipe. Cowing and Fitzgerald of the Sengral Sessions, the Judges of the city courts. Mayor Grant. Chauncey M. Depew. Bheriff Gorman. Compitolier Myers. Justice Willard Partistt of Brooklyn. David. Dudiey Field. Julien T. Daves. Robert B. Roossevit. W. H. Ricketts, Ex-Judge Arnoux. Ex-Surrogate Hollins, Ex-Judge Tappan and many others prominent at the bar end on the bench.

The Rey, Father Ducey, pastor of St. Leo's, celebrated a high mass of requiem. With Father Tole as master of ceremonies. The choir was increased by three volces, and Miss Maud Morgan, the harpist, and Richard Arnold, the violinist. The music included Cherubim's Requiem Mass in C minor. Rossin's 'Inflammatus,' and Miss. Salvotti sang Guonod's "Ave Maria," with organ, violin, and harp acompaniment. The coolin was covered with flowers and at its head was a large wreath of solden grain. Two foral crosses sent by Judge Brady's daughters were placed in front of the altar. One was of white flowers and twenty that Brady, that Father Ducey became a priest, and he had been for more than twenty years the spiritual adviser of Judge Brady's brother. Jame T. Brady, that Father Ducey became a priest, and he had been for more than twenty years the spiritual adviser of Judge Brady's brother. Jame T. Brady, that Father Ducey became a priest, and he had been for more than twenty years the spiritual adviser of Judge Brady's brother. Jame T. Brady, that Father Ducey became a priest, and he had been for more than twenty years the spiritual in Mott street.

THE SOLDIERS ORPHANS SCHOOLS Appointment of a Legislative Committee to

Investigate the Charges. HARRISBURG, Pa., Matei 19.-As a result of charges published this morning to the effect that recent revelations at Mercer, Pa., disclosthe fact that the State has been robbed of more than a million dollars in the manage-ment of the soldiers' orphans' schools, Mr. Baker of Delaware county to-day introduced a resolution in the House, which was unani mously adopted and afterward concurred in by the Senate, authorizing the appointment of a committee to consist of three members of the House of Representatives and two Senstors to investigate the amounts expended by each of the soldiers' orphans' schools each year from 1875 to 1882.

The resolutions resite that the Assembly has appropriated large sums of money for the maintenance of the soldiers' orphans' schools: that it was intended that only so much of the appropriation should be paid over to the managers of the schols as was necessary to defray the expenses of maintenance, clothing and education of the soldiers' orphans and that it is now charged that the managers of some of the schools have drawn from the State treasury large sums of money they never expended in the maintenance and education of the soldiers' orphans. The committee is directed to investigate the total amount expended by each of the schools from and including the years 1875 to 1880 for each year, and to report the result of their investigation at as early a date as practicable. tors to investigate the amounts expended by

IN THE GRASP OF THE GRIPPE

The Epidemie Has Got the Upper Hand of CHICAGO, March 19.-Chicago is in the grasp

of the grippe. The disease seems to be more prevalent than at any time last year. It strikes all classes of society. Five hundred men em-ployed on the West Side street car system are laid off with the epidemic, and the company to badly handicapped for help. The South Side Company has 125 men on the sick list. The North Side Company has about seventy-five fering from the disease in a mild form. The large down-town stores are having a like experience. In one store employing 150 clerks. forty are sick. Ten per cent. of the police force is laid up, and fifty men in the Fire Department are off. Fifty out of 150 mail carriers in the Post Office are suffering. All of the hospitals are over-crowded. About fifty sufferers applied for admission to the county hospital yesterday, and nearly as many the day before. This institution is full, and many of the patients are compelled to accent accommodations on the floor. There is scarcely a boarding house in this city but has from one to five persons laid up with the disease. It has invaded the hotels, and fully one-third of the gueste are ill. To make matters worse for them, many of the managers and hotel employees are also sufferers: and there is such a dearth of help that some of the gueste, by their own request, have been sent to the hospitals. There are large numbers of sufferers in private houses all over the city, and the doctors are kept busy night and day. forty are sick. Ten per cent. of the police force

Foreign Notes of Mont Interest. The last cure for tuberculosis is said to have a basis o

Cayenne pepper.

Patti is preparing her autobiography, which will be Fatti is preparing her autobiography, which will be published simultaneously in Paris and London.

The fund of \$2,000,000, which Mr. Feabody left for the poor of London, now amounts to over \$5,000,000.

The English Law finer reports general complaint among lawyers of lack of business. "Crime and contention are both declining."

Lehengrin is rapidly gaining a feetheld in France.
Within the lass few weeks it has been produced in

Ronen, Angers, Nantes, and Lyona.

A young man hunting near Kewmarket had his month
eaught by a barbed-wire fence, with the result that
several of his teeth were torn from his Jaw.

The London County Council reports that the value of rental in London is forty-two and a half millione sterling. Capitalizing this on the principal of twenty years' pur-chase, London is worth \$4,860,000,000. The picked women typewriters employed at the Brit-

The picked women typewriters employed at the Erisish War Office receive fourteen shillings a week for
sevan hours' work a day; while the charwemen get
tweive shillings for five hours' work a day.

The highest chimney in the world, that at Haisbreckner Hutte, near Freiburg, Saxony, has been finished, 480
feet high. Its diameter at base is 83 feet and 16 feet
at the tog, the inner diameter being 8 feet. It is built
of clar stone. of clay stone.

Emperor William is "writing" a history of William I

in two volumes, assisted by his former tutor, Prof. Himspeter. Two hundred copies only will be printed, to be given to the severeigns of Europe, the Hohensellern family, and the most important national libraries.

Wagner's operas were played 870 times in Germany
last year, with this division: Lohengrin, 265; Tannhauser, 180; Der Filegende Heilander, 101; Die
Waihurs, 80; Die Meisterzinger, 83; Götterdammerung,
65; Siesfried, 61; Das Rheingold, 87; Rienzi, 81;
Tristan und isolde, 80, and Die Foen ist Munich only), 8,
A dearth of citizens of the solider sort as jurymen is
reported from London. The special jurors there used
to be invariably well-to-de citizens of more or less confamily, and the most important national libraries. sequence. The prosperous city man of the present generation, instead of performing his constitutional duties, in one way or another avoids jury service and leaves is to those who have no means of avoiding it.

A debate by the Church and Stare Guild, on the question, "Ought plays to be Sermons!" revealed a general opinion that they should not. They should amuse and interest dramatically. One speaker, though, held that preachers should always be asjora, and act their part with the sare and estention to dramatic propris players on the boards. The secret of success of po proachers was the fact that they were finished act

An Old Offender

Judge—What is the charge against this prisoner? Officer—Assault and battery, your Honos. Judge—Give me the facts.

-Well, he met a man who had always been hi friend; without provocation he took his hand broke every bone in it, punched him in the ribs, bruised his back with an agir blow, and then had the impudence Judge-Six months in the county jail without benefit

Leaten Stories.

Tutinghass—Tell me a hunting story, Gildersleeve.
Gildersleeve—At this season of the year I tell fish Stories only.
"Why is that !"
"Seconds if is Long."

PASSAR HEIRS LOOKING FOR MORE What Will Be the Effect of the Decision of RAILBOAD SPEED

A Discussion Following the Readers Mr. O. T. Croaby's Pager Before the

Rapid Transit at 100 Miles as H

From the Electrical Review

Tootheigh Ben's Missalenisties

From the Globe-Democrat.

"There is probably no gambler on earth better known than 'Toothpick Ben." said a sporting man, Especially in the United States is this true. No one knows his real name. The stories teld of this unique character are numbered by the score. Ferhans the best one is about the tramp and the lamp post. Here is the yarn:

Twenty-five Shociess Passengers.

From the St. Paul Globe.

An amusing contretemps, though an awk-ward one for the persons principally interest-ed, occurred on the Milwaukee train to Chi-cago one day last week. It was the regular train leaving St. Paul at 8 P. M. and arriving in Chicago on the following morning. One eleeping car leaves St. Paul with the train and goes clear through to Chicago. Another is added at La Crosse and dropped off at Milwau-kee.

Troubles Brought by an Opal

"People laugh at me," said Mr. Henderson, a drummer, at the Anderson yesterday, "be-cause I returned an opal ring and took a dis-mond instead. I am not superfittious, but I will tell you why I will never wear an opal again.

POUGHEEPSTF, March 10.- Some time ago the executors of John Gny Vassar's estate instituted proceedings to determine whether Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Vassar College, Vassar Orphan Asylum, and Vassat Brothers' Hospital were liable to the colinteral inheritance tax, the law making it the outy of the executors to retain the amount of the tax. when it is due, before paying over legacies. These proceedings were referred by Surrogate Dorland to County Judge Daniel W. Guernsey. as a referee or appraiser. Judge Guernsey decided that none of the institutions named was liable to the tax, but he was overruled by the Surrogate as to all the institutions except the orphan asylum, and the Surrogate's de-cision was affirmed by the General Term of the Supreme Court, two of the Judges in that court uniting in the opinion affirming the Suprogate, Mr. Justice Barnard dissentine. The three institutions that are held liable to may the tax appealed to the Court of Appeals, and their appeal is now before that court. Vassar's Home for Aged Mon claims exemption as an alm-shouse, and Vassar's ollege and Vassar's Home for Aged Mon claims exemption as an alm-shouse, and Vassar's ollege and Vassar's Hoppital on the ground that they are exempt from taxation by their charter. If Surrogate Doriand's decision is affirmed, then the three institutions named together will have to pay about 260,000 into the State Treasury, which is based on five per cent. of the legacies to each. If this tax is paid, County Treasure Isaac W, Sherrill will be entitled to retain five per cent as his commissions, or about 25,000. If the three institutions with Vassar Collego will alone save \$280,000. Within two weeks New York city has paid over \$2,000,000 as collateral inheritance tax, and the Frate has not yet appropriated a cent out of that amount for anything.

As a result of the settlement of Vassar College with the next of kin of John Guy Vassar. the Supreme Court, two of the Judges in has not yet appropriated a cent out of that amount for anything.

As a result of the settlement of Vassar College with the next of kin of John Guy Vassar, the following have all received \$2,165.97 each: Matthew Vassar, second; Cornella Van Kleeck, James Van Kleeck, John 6; Vassar, second; Charles G. Vassar, Robert G. Vassar, John G. Harbottle, James Selkrig, Barah Davis, Mary F. Stokes, Adelia A. Feck, Helen M. Height, Hary A. Huntington, Oliver H. Booth, Rufus B. Vassar, Caroline Harbottle, and Edgar Van Kleeck, Caroline Harbottle, having died, her share has gone to Mrs. Reeves and daughter, Edgar Van nieck having died, his share is divided among two siters and a brother.

If the Court of Appeals decides that the Vassar Orphan Asylum, the gift of John Guy Vassar orphan Selve each about \$40,000 more out of the \$700,000 set apart for the asylum. The majority of them were comparatively poor before the Vassar College settlament, and the settlement was halled by them and their friends with pleasure. There are eightson of twenty lawyers in the various Vassar cases, all of them receiving large fees. The decision in the matter of the orphan asylum and the college in the received and the latter part of April.

In reply to an inquiry, it was stated by Ma. Croat. that the stopping apace with a braking newer tim, would just fail to slide the wheel at a size of of 191 miles an hour would be about 7,000 lest, and that the distance of seving the train to esseed with the motors as designed would be perhaps, two or three miles, if earned it as his opinion that the distance of fortune the state of the same it as his opinion that the content of the same it as his opinion that the content of the same it as his opinion that the content of the same it as his opinion of islanders of fortune of the content of the same it is a same and that therefore, his system would be content of the same intraction.

All, F. L. Popp mentioned an opinion empressed by an eminent civil engineer that safety from derailment at very high speak would be best secured by very slightly curring the line of the road just sufficiently to cause the flanges of the wheels to bear constantly against one sides with which construction as Duty. H. Dudley discussed the subject, with a view to resistance to motion and conditioned the track. He found on the Lake Shore and hitchigan Sombern is alread and the hew tork Central and Hudaon River Italiroad that, with trains of about 20 tons, the resistance was only from 10 to 12 pounds per ton as speeds of 17 or 18 pounds per ton as speeds of 16 or 60 miles per bour, to list of the resistance per ton is not nearly so great on long trains at removement of the service of the resistance per ton, but with long trains at removement made in 1678, to see why the New York Contral was not able to make its ilms with its rains, showed that on a still day it was possible to make time, but a wind of ten or twelve miles an hour on list and the remains to remove the contract of the season of the season of the strains and adoption heavier that time was that the contract of the season of the strain and adoption heaviers and still day it was possible to make the contract of the strain and contract of the season of the strain and adoption heav

GOLD COINS IN THREE SIEES.

The Treasury Will Not Depart from This Bule for Exporters.

Director Leech of the United States Mint was at the Sub-Treasury and Assay Office yes-terday just after L. Von Hoffman & Co., the bankers inquired what denominations of gold coin they would have to take if application was made for coin for export. Mr. Roberts said the rule of four-sevenths in \$20 pieces, two-sevenths in \$10 pieces, and one-seventh in \$5 pieces would be adhered to. Mr. Leech said of the refusal of fine bars to exporters:

"The refusal was due to the fact that the Government does not wish to facilitate or en-Government does not wish to facilitate or encourage the shipment of gold bars out of the sountry. The Treasury Department wants to compel shippers to use coin or private bars. The order was not issued because there is a searcity of gold in the Treasury. There is \$500,000,000 of gold on hand, \$152,000,000 of which is 'free gold,' or gold against which no certificates have been issued. The only reason this step was not taken before was because the Attorney-General, until the discretionary law was passed by Congress, considered it obligatory on the department to furnish bars when demanded. These last shipments of Reidelbach. Eckelheimer & Co. and Lasard Frères were not exchange shipments, as has been stated, but were arbitrage or special shipments."

TUGGING AT THE TOWERING RUIVS. A Dangerous Spur of Wall in Greene Street that the Firemen Can't Get Down.

bered by the score. Perhaps the best one is about the tramp and the lamp post. Here is the yarn:

"Ben had been hanging around Cincinnatial long time. He was broke—and flat broke at that. It was a case of 'hustle' all the white. One night however, he made a great 'scratch' and won several thousand dollars at fare off a 520 bill the boys had 'anted up for him. Then Hen invited the gang to a swell dinner. By the way, I should; have told you that Bes was a walking encyclopedia on the probabilities of chances. He would bet on anything and always figured out the odds. Well, after dinner the gang adjourned to the street and stood on the curb talking. Down the street came a tramp, and when he was a block away one of the late diners said:

"Ben, what are the odds against that fellow coming down the street climbing this lamp post and lighting his pipe at the gas jet?" Well, declared Ben, after mature deliberation, I should say about sidd to \$1."

"If take one go at that,' said one of the boys." All right,' said Ben, and up want the bet." The firemen yesterday afternoon tried to feld's folly, which the fire of Tuesday night way. The ruins were still smouldering, and this hinders the firemen in their work. The department was especially anxious to pull down a narrow spire of the wall six stories high at the southwest corner of the building. high at the southwest corner of the building.
It hung over Greene street at a dangerous
angle and threasened to come tumbling down
on property on the opposite side of the street.
Several fremen climbed up as high as the
holes where the windows of the fourth floor
had been, and fastened a rope to the skeleton
frame of iron, brick, and stone. A block was
then ringed to the Mercer street eli of the
Hammerslough building, and fifty firemen
tugged at it. tugged at it. Chief Bonner directed the operations. He

hil take one go at that, said one of the boys.

"All right, said Ben, and up went the bet.

"Til risk a dollar any time on the chance of winning a bundred, said another, and up went another \$100 to \$1.

"Well, everybody took a chance, and in a few minutes Ben had \$1.800 up against the gang's \$18. The tramp came along, and just before he reached the post he stopped and looked up at it.

"Boys, said Ben, take down your bets and I'll split the \$1.800. But they all said nay. Then the tramp shinned up the post and lighted his pipe. One of the gang had put up the job, but Ben never weakened or squesied." Chief Bonner directed the operations. He wanted to pull the tottering wall down into the cellar with the rest of the débris. His men tackled the rope and heaved away. The pile trembled visibly, but the rope snapped short, and that ended the operations for the day.

Another short will be made this morning to get the wall down. The firemen are afraid that the pile will take a header into the street instead of into the cellar.

THE MAGNITUDE OF TRUCK FARMING!

From the Atlanta Constitution

Washington, March 16.—The Census Office o-day made public a bulletin on truck farm-

to-day made public a bulletin on tracket gar-ing.

Truck farming is distinct from market gar-dening, it is carried on at a distance from market, water and rail transportation being dening. It is carried on at a distance from market, water and rail transportation being necessary.

Upward of \$100,000,000 is invested in this industry, the products reaching a value of \$76,507,155 on farms after paying freights and commissions, and realized upon \$85,440 acres of land. There are employed in this industry \$16,765 men, 9.254 women, and 14,874 children, aided by 75,856 horses and mules and \$8,971,206,70 worth of implements. The Norfolk district, the mbracing \$5,875 acres, shipped products valued at \$7,692,859; south atlantic district, 111,741 acres, products \$1,185,515; Mississippi valley, \$5,180 acres, products \$4,979,783.

Nearly 75 per cent, of the track produced in the United States comes from a telt of country along the Atlantic coast twing east of a line drawn from Augusta, its, ta Macon, da.; from southers Georgia, Alabams, and Florida; along the north and south lines of railroad in the Mississippi valley from the Gulf to Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City, and from the selery districts of Michigan and Obio. More er lease of the truck, however, is produced in all the States. The following figures show the total acreage of the leading vegetables grown upon truck farms of the United States: Asnaragus, \$7,979; beans (atring or snap), 12,607; cashbage, 77,004; kale, 2,962; spinach, 20,195; Irlah potatoes, 28,026; beets, 2,420; celery, 16,381; oucumbers, 4,721; waternuclons, 114,381; other melons, 28,477; peas, 56,162; sweet potatoes, 28,621; tomatoes, 22,802; miscellaneous vegetables, 82,601.

goes clear through to Chicago. Another is added at La Orosse and dropped off at Milwaukee. It had become a habit with the porters of the two cars to take the shoes to be cleaned from the forward car to the rear one, where they would converse while putting on the necessary pollsh. On the particular night referred to both the porters had been regaled rather freely with drings from travelling flasks. They fell asleep over the shoes and when the car was dropped off at Milwaukee two porters and all the shoes belonging to people in the forward car were dropped off, too.

The spectacle presented at the Milwaukee depot in Chicago when the train arrived was, to say the least, an unusual one. Twenty-five shoeless passengers kicked viscorously for their lost brogans, and a big crowd had fun with them. The railway management was sould the spot: each man, woman, and child was rapidly measured, and in le-s time than would seem possible those passengers were newly shoel at the expense of the Milwaukee Railway Company. Woman's Pight to Vote-In California. BACRAMENTO, March 12.—The Woman's Suf-frage bill was made the subject of merriment by the grave and learned Senate. W. H. tiwilliams of San Francisco sent up what purported to be a petition from 800,000 American women objecting to the sufranchise-ment of their sex for the jollowing postio rea-sons, which Secretary Brandon read in his sonorous tones: will tell you will never wear an opal again.

"I started on a four through the South, Business was good and I put on the ring for it certainly was a beauty. A few days afterward i lost a valuable charm from my watch chain. Though I offered a reward and advertised diligently I never recovered it. About three days fater I was robbed of my pocketbook, containing a fine diamond, considerable money, gand important papers. I began to suspect the ring was the cause of my ill luck, but I couldn't make up my mind to dispose of it. A week after I boarded a train going to Columbus, but changed my intentious and got of, taking another one. We were hardly out of town before the train rolled over an embankment, and I was pretty badly hur. Then I was convinced that the opal was responsible for my led streak, and I put it in my frunk. I have had no accidents since, and this is the reason why I won't wear an opal again, the provider who sold me the stone would put on the ring for \$500, and he now had it defor a sale in his show window."

When women's rights have come to stay.

Oh, who will reck the cradie?

When whes are at the poils all day.

Oh, who will rock the cradie?

When Dector Hamma's making pills.

When Herchant Hamma's selling bills.

Of course, 'twill cure all woman's ills,

But who will rock the cradie?

When mamma to the court has bled.
Oh, who will rock the cradle?
She has a case that must be tried.
But whe will rock the cradle?
When Captain Mamma waits her decks.
When Beaker Mamma's easting checks.
When all our girls have loss their sex.
Mast Papa Rock

The gradie! Elval Widows.

Miss Maude-Shall you be at the Martins' on Tuesday ! Young Widow-Indeed, I sha'n't Mrs. Mertin and !

are no longer on speaking terms.

Miss Maude-Really! Why, I am surprised at that.

Some misuncerstanding!

Young Widow—No. She treated me very badly. Inrited me to dine there last month, and hinted so strongly about my purple velvet that I wore it. When So you suppose I found when I sat down at the table? It was a plan dinner!

> In Mard Lack. From Life.

"Your wife seems vexed."
"You. She went out to match some ribbon, and found it as the first store." Cheaper.

From the American Groom.

Mr. Donny-Are you wearing the weatherst sach cloth and ashes during lent Mise Findley!
Mise Findley-Weil, parily Mr. Uonny, The sackcioth gees has I live in a natural gas town in Ohio; and, 788 know, we dun't have assies.

Bobart Louis Stevenson.

Five Bables in One Year

From the Philadelphia Record.

MILAN, Tenn., March 17.—Mrs. Thomas Williams, residing near Bradyville, in one year has given birth to five babies—twins at Ingland triplets at the present writing; triplets all girls and weighing six pounds each.

No Ashes,

From Push

The Blevenson Letters from the Bouthern See, are continued in THE BUNDAY BUR. These chief are the hierary event of 1891.